

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Born with a Hurrah at Cincinnati.

Resolutions Expressing the Opinions of the Alliance Leaders.

Effusive Scenes in the Convention—Minor Notes.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—The proceedings of this, the closing day of the National Union Conference, was varied by some exciting incidents that were not down on the bills, and which they, the managers of the affair, would have been very glad to have had out of print.

As usual on such occasions, the Prohibitionists were very active.

Helen M. Gougar of Indiana, and St. John, the oracle of that party, came here today to try and convert the farmers to the prohibition idea, but they got a very black eye, and are, in consequence, very much put out over their treatment at the hands of the convention.

The conservative element say that the new party will not become a fact until after the conference with other organizations in February, 1892, while the radicals declare the appointment of

A National Committee

is a great victory for them.

Had the radicals succeeded in getting a square tie-in with the party, there would have been an overwhelming vote, as outside a few Southern States and South Dakota all the convention was in favor of it.

The convention gave the Industrial Alliance of Boston, which was represented here by Mr. George F. Peffer, a hearty welcome.

The Eight-Hour

plank, as presented by Mr. Washburn, was adopted without the change of even a word.

It was a great victory for Mr. Washburn, and he feels very jubilant over the result.

The Boston men were responsible for a neck-and-neck tie-in, and the committee on rules committed the convention to a third party by making the appointment of an additional committee one of the first business.

This information was carried to the committee on resolutions, and hastened a report from them.

George F. Peffer, chairman of the committee on resolutions, climbed upon the rostrum at this juncture, and almost his first words were: "We are now in the most important part of the convention."

The declaration from Donnelly which set the convention wild was to the effect that he was there to report to the committee on resolutions a unit for the organization of a third party.

Two alternatives were presented, he said: Either to ignore a third party or divide the friends.

He gave way to Robert Schilling of Wisconsin, secretary of the committee, who read the platform as follows:

The Following Platform:

First.—That in view of the great social, industrial and economical revolution now dawning upon the civilized world, and the new and living issues confronting the American people, we believe that the time has arrived for a crystallization of the political reform forces of our country and the formation of what should be known as the People's party of the United States of America.

Second.—That we most heartily endorse the demands of the platforms as adopted at St. Louis, Mo., in 1880; Omaha, in 1880, and Omaha, Neb., in 1880, by the national organizations there represented, summarized as follows:

The Right to make and issue money is a sovereign power to be maintained by the people for the common benefit. Hence we demand that the nation shall be allowed to issue its own money, when demanded by the people, shall be loaned to them at not more than 2 per cent, per annum upon non-perishable products as indicated in the sub-treasury plan, and also upon real estate and upon the basis upon the quantity of land and production of money.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and the right of the people to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates, and that all land held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

We demand the doctrine of equal rights to all, and special privilege to none, we demand that taxation, national, state or municipal, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another.

We demand that all revenues—national, State or county—shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

We demand a just and equitable system of protection on imports.

We demand the most rigid, honest and just national control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation; and, if this control and supervision does not remove the abuses now existing, we demand the government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

We demand the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

Third.—We urge united action of all progressive organizations in attending the conference called for Feb. 22, 1892, by six of the leading reform organizations.

Fourth.—That a national central committee be appointed by this conference to be composed of a chairmen selected by this body, and of three members from each State represented, to be named by each State delegation.

Fifth.—That this central committee shall represent this body, attend the national conference on Feb. 22, 1892, and, if possible, call a meeting of all other progressive organizations there assembled, so that a final arrangement can be effected, this committee shall call a national convention not later than June 1, 1892, for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice-president.

Sixth.—That the members of the central committee for the new party, and the independent political organization conduct an active system of political agitation in their respective States.

Additional resolutions:

Resolved, That the question of universal suffrage be referred to the capable consideration of the various State delegations.

Resolved, That while the party in 1890 pledged the faith of the nation to pay a debt in coin of nearly \$1,000,000,000, we demand the payment of such debt for the soldiers, and repossess the currency for the soldiers, and holding that the men who imperiled their lives to save the life of a nation should have been paid in money as good as that paid to the bondholders, we demand the issue of paper money and paper currency to enable us to make the pay of the soldiers as equal with coin, or such other legislation as equal and exact justice to the Union soldiers of that country.

Resolved, That, as eight hours constitute a legal day's work for a man, we demand that the law be so declared, and that this principle should be further extended, so as to apply to all corporations employing labor in the different States of the Union.

Resolved, That the attorney-general of the United States should make immediate provision to submit the bill of March 2, 1889, providing for the organization of a territorial court, according to the remedial and dilatory litigation now pending there being.

The following resolution, introduced by Mass. A. Green, of Mass., in the central committee of the new party, was referred to the various reform bodies for their consideration.

Resolved, That when, in the course of business consolidations in the form of trusts or private syndicates, it becomes evident that any branch of commerce is used for the behoof and profit of a few men at the expense of the general public, we believe that the people of the country should be informed through their national, State or municipal administration.

It was no accident that the new party enthusiasts scored heavily in the adoption of the reforms of the central committee.

With the convention adjourned, a letter from L. F. Polk, which was read, advising this conference to issue an address and to call a national convention to be held in Cincinnati, and when a motion to refer to the committee on resolutions was de-

manded, that McKinley himself had been urged to attend.

If the union should declare for the Third party the defeat of McKinley for governor would be a foregone conclusion, as the new party, with its 100,000,000 votes, could poll at least 75,000 votes in the country itself, without counting the cities,

and the echoes of the recent monster confer-

ence of labor reformers at Cincinnati are

still reverberating, and many in this part of the country are anxiously inquiring, "What does it all mean?"

Those who were present have just arrived home, and the writer was lucky enough to catch one of those who took a most active part in this convention.

This was Mason A. Green, the member of the committee on platform from Massachusetts.

Mr. Green is at present associate editor on the New Nation, Edward Bellamy's paper. For years he was connected with the Springfield, Mass., press, and is referring to the convention, Mr. Green said:

"It was the most thoroughly American convention I ever saw, as well as the most democratic. The motto was 'Marching Through Georgia,' and the Lord's prayer was recited in a manner to strike dumb the most hardened skeptic. The theory of private property is an iridescent dream, the 'amen' sounding like a great oratorio.

The so-called Anarchistic element was happily absent. There was but one flag, the star-spangled banner. Instead of the usual convention cries of 'hear, hear,' and 'long live,' the slogan was 'sovereignty from all parts of the hall.'

"The convention finally had its way in the formation of the new party by pure instinctive impulse.

"We have had platforms especially financial, as in the case of the old Greenback platform, but this is the first time that a avowedly economic platform has been adopted in the history of this country, and Nationalists are not disposed to criticize definitely the new party's platform, as it is the very element that is making Nationalism a power in this country. Almost any proposition advanced in the new party's platform will be accepted by the Nationalists.

"The next time there will be a season of political excitement, and the new elements of all will go to the conference of 1892 with their ideas more thoroughly developed, and the platform will be a platform of the new party.

"In his conversation Mr. Green related that many incidents and anecdote which threw light on the new party. One of these incidents he told to this effect:

"I went up to one man, evidently a Radical, and said, 'What do you think of the new party?'

"He said, 'I don't know what he was then and I don't know now.' I asked him why he was in this movement, and he replied: 'Why? Because we are paying 25 per cent on my mortgage and I can't stand it.'

"And as I looked around the convention, 'I said to myself, 'I understand that peculiar anxiety look on their countenances. Their faces were mortgaged—marked.'

The question as to what effect this new party would have on the old parties was put to him:

"We have the coffin screws of the Republican party in our pocket," was the prompt response.

"We are going to kill the Democratic party in four or five Southern states, but it is reported to me that not one man in ten thousand in the North will know it."

Kansas headed the list with 411; Ohio, second, with 317; Indiana, 154; Illinois, 26; Kentucky, 59; Nebraska, 94; Texas, 26; Minnesota, 30; Wisconsin, 21; Missouri, 73.

United States Senate Peffer was introduced as the chairman of the committee on credentials, which was next presented, showing that 34 States and Territories were represented by 147 delegates having proper credentials.

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In conclusion Mr. Peffer declared that he was not the man who defeated Ingalls. It was the man who defeated Ingalls.

The name of the new party, "the People's Party of the United States," elicited a unanimous outburst of applause, and as each delegate voted, the cheering became louder.

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MAKING PAPER.

From Rag Sorting Through
Purifying Vats to Rollers.

Similar Attempts Were Made to Produce
It Many Centuries Ago.

The Chinese Made Paper from Silk Be-
fore Columbus Discovered America.

(Minneapolis Tribune.)

"What's that regular smell?" is the first question usually asked by strangers on visiting the East Side, when the wind is blowing from up the river. No wonder they ask, for the odor is sometimes almost overpowering, and becomes thicker as one approaches Fifth st., on Main st. There may be found the source from which the smell emanates, the tanned paper mill.

Inside, the odor is not so bad, and a person clad in garments of paper and pulp can stand over the machinery half an hour without being overcome. The mass of straw and rags, of which the paper is made, from the hopper into which it is first poured, until it comes out in the shape of paper, tough, brown paper, at the other end of the mill. Here three grades of paper are made, the finest being wrapping paper, next comes a coarse grade, that is used for building purposes, while the last and coarsest of all is the tan paper.

The first step is the careful sorting of the rags. This is all done by hand, and women or girls, on tables with coarse wire bottoms, which allow much of the dust and dirt to fall through.

It is necessary to remove from the mass all pieces, however small, of metal, bone, rubber and leather, and also to dislodge as much of the dirt as can be got rid of. When the sorting is finished the mass is taken to a gigantic hopper and dumped in. It falls down a chute into the first beating machine.

This beating machine is shaped like a tank, oblong in form, through which water is constantly running. In the centre of this tank is a huge knife, through which the pulp mass passes several times.

Europeans and Americans, however, do seem to have discovered that there may be fun for the grown people in playing with dolls.

The French ladies of the period we have mentioned used dolls for quite a different purpose, however, than the children who employed little images as models of the fashions. In these cases, or dolls, were dressed in the latest mode, and were given great care and attention, and from one capital to another, and from them to the capitals of the period were copied.

In year 1300, in France, the queen of France, and the Queen of England a doll fashioned in the form of a demesme young girl mounted on horseback, and followed upon the row between the Campbell and anti-Campbell factions, the situation is much more complicated than it otherwise would be.

Bright and early today the new national committee got together for its first meeting.

The gathering took place in a hotel parlor, and none but members of the committee were present.

It was announced that the first thing in order was the election of a secretary and treasurer of the committee.

After considerable discussion, the choice fell upon Robert Schilling of Milwaukee as secretary and M. C. Rankin of Terre Haute, Ind., treasurer. Both were elected unanimously.

The members then busied themselves in filling the vacancies that had been left in the national committee, and the adjourned session came up.

"Does any one know the exact dimensions of a court?"

"Where has the manual gone we had last year?"

"Johnny, run over and ask Mr. So-and-So if he remembers the size!" etc.

We therefore advise our readers to cut out the following paragraph, from the Tribune, and put in some convenient pocketbook, assuring him that the knowledge will not cost him a cent.

The court is 75 feet long and 27 wide feet, the net dividing its exact centre at A and B—the posts for which should stand three

always floating in the air, and though this is impalpable to the touch it would remain in the eyes. The continuous flow of moisture from the lacrimal glands is sufficient to remove dust, but when any irritant or smoke gets into the eyes it so affects the nerves as to cause an extra flow of tears to come.

Tears are thus involuntary, and may be caused by any pungent vapor, such as arsenic, acids, or smoke. The Chinese are also watching the turn of affairs with a great deal of interest.

The People's party will have all their speakers in Ohio this year.

Their cry seems to be anything to beat John Sherman and McKinley.

They have made arrangements with Simpson, Peffer, Beaumont and White to take the stump in this State, and some of the mass campaigners of last year will be invited.

The Ohio campaign this year will be the prettiest that the State has ever had, and it is impossible to predict the result till all the tickets are made.

Some of the conservative Republicans are trying to get up a movement to prevent the nomination of McKinley.

And the friends of Foraker are behind it.

They boldly declare that he can't be elected with the new party in the field.

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feet outside of the court on either side. The height of the net should be three feet six inches at the posts and three feet in the middle.

At each end of the court and parallel with the net are two 21 ft. posts, 7 ft. apart, and 21 ft. from the side lines D and E.

Half way between the side lines D and E and parallel with them is drawn the half-court line, which is 7 ft. from the center line H.

Against this line it would stick there until scraped off.

It is now what is known as "ball stuff," ready to be packed, and an automatic machine emptied into "stuff chests" and more clean water added. Here it is kept in constant agitation, in order that it may be thoroughly cleaned.

From these chests the pulp passes through a series of boxes and vats, all the time being well mixed and more purified. Then it passes through a large cylinder covered with fine wire. This cylinder is bolted to the base, and the pulp remains spread upon the surface of the cylinder, which is rapidly revolving.

The Romans and Greeks youths, indeed, as well as many others, used to train them on the wire, and then scatter them over the ground, and the pulp would stick there until scraped off.

The ancients, whether they played with their dolls or not, must have discovered the beauty of ball and ball, very much as American boys did in the days of Tarquin.

Europeans and Americans, however, do seem to have discovered that there may be fun for the grown people in playing with dolls.

The French ladies of the period we have mentioned used dolls for quite a different purpose, however, than the children who employed little images as models of the fashions.

In these cases, or dolls, were dressed in the latest mode, and were given great care and attention, and from one capital to another, and from them to the capitals of the period were copied.

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Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1891.

Globe Pocket Calendar.

MAY 1891						
Sa.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
1 A.M. 1.51	8 A.M. 1.16	1 P.M. 2.04	12 P.M. 2.04	2 P.M. 1.26	3 P.M. 1.54	

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COMING REPUBLICS.

The King of Portugal has become so fat and unwieldy that an ordinary-sized throne can no longer hold him, and he contemplates resignation. It is rumored that although his adipose tissue is very abundant and the gray matter of his brain is scanty, Portugal is getting tired of this fat incubus, and as the country has not been very fortunate in its kings of late, it contemplates a republic.

Portugal's daughter, Brazil, considering the circumstances, is getting along very well under a republican form of government, and France, her neighbor on the north, has made unexampled progress under free institutions. Portugal, under incompetent and imbecile kings, has degenerated from the proud position of the mistress of the seas, which she held a few centuries ago, into an obscure third-rate power. A little republican electricity in the withered veins might galvanize Portugal into new life.

All the signs of the times indicate that democracy is contagious. The republican measles is catching, and liable to break out in any European monarchy at any time, without notice.

FUSION IN THE WEST.

Our Republican contemporaries are naturally much agitated over the report that negotiations are in progress in Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Minnesota and the two Dakotas to bring about a fusion between the Farmers' Alliance and the Democratic party in the presidential election of next year.

These States have always been classed as surely Republican. In all of them, however, the combined Democratic and Farmers' Alliance strength would probably be sufficient to defeat the Republicans. That would divide the electoral votes of these States between the Democrats and the Alliance candidates, and make the election of a Democratic president certain. No wonder the prospect enrages our Republican friends.

It is vigorously asserted that the Alliance men, most of whom were formerly Republicans, will never consent to aid the Democrats in this way. And here and there is an Alliance man who thinks the proposed deal gives too much advantage to the Democrats, although most of the farmers warmly advocate it.

We see that such a coalition would give the Alliance a fair quid pro quo. In no other way could the Alliance hope to carry a single State or obtain a single presidential elector; and until a new party has been able to cast some electoral votes, it never amounts to much. If the Democrats would gain more than the Alliance, that is because the Democratic party has greater resources in strength in other sections. The Alliance can no more carry those States without the Democracy than the Democracy can carry them without the Alliance.

The Democratic party can elect the next president any way; but by fusion with the Alliance in the Republican States of the West it will make assurance doubly sure.

HOW SHALL WE RESTRICT IMMIGRATION?

A promise of excellent crops comes from all parts of the country, and with the probability of short crops abroad, this feature of the business outlook was never better. Is there no way by which protection can claim the credit for the splendid condition of the crops in the West?

Some graves of the mound-builders were uncovered in Ohio the other day, and the 15 skeletons of men were found to average only 5 feet 2 inches. It would be hard to pick out 15 men as short as that now, unless they had been betting on a prize fight. Who says the human race has degenerated?

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH says: "In America we have a permanent and increasing force of government and a world."

Shades of THOMAS JEFFERSON! To think that so-called republican government of ours should ever win an English duke's praises as being more "stable" and "conservative" than that of his own country!

It is about the worst thing that was ever said about our Constitution.

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THE GHOST BELL.

It is now many years since I was quartered with my regiment in Vienna. Among the young noblemen who were in the Imperial Guard—the Baron von Stelingraff. He was the sole descendant of an ancient Styrian family that had lived for centuries in a castle near Salzburg.

A finer hearted fellow could not be found in his imperial master's dominions nor a better soldier in his army than Friedrich. Friedreich was a good boy, a favorite with his own sex, and a good figure, to say nothing of a good property, made him not unacceptable with old mammas and young daughters.

Friedrich, however, seemed to be no marrying man, though he had nothing misogynistic in his nature. When our friendship had grown into close intimacy I happened to banter him on the subject of matrimony, but he only said, "I am gravely that he had resolved never to marry."

"Not," said he, "that I have any disinclination to the matrimonial state, but fate, cruel and inexorable, has forbidden me to enter it."

I stared at him in silent surprise. After a moment he told me how, when a child, he had met a Ziegengruen, or a gypsy woman from Bohemia, as he crossed a wood near the Schloss. She stopped him, looked him in the hand and said,

"Young her, when you go to marry a wife take heed. The way to God's altar lies through God's ares!"

"Well!" cried I, laughing, "that was a safe prophecy. A man cannot well get to the church door unless he walks through the church yard."

Friedrich shook his head. "That was not her safe prophecy, but rather that I or she whom I shall wish to make my bride must die on the bridal day."

Therefore, dear friend, I shall never marry. You may think me superstitious and a fool, but there have been strange things known to our family. He shivered and turned pale but just as I would have questioned him he laid his hand on my shoulder and added: "And now, Hauptman, let us go to the castle."

A year passed by and I was far away in the north of Germany when I got a letter from Von Steinagraff. It announced his coming marriage with a young lady of his own country. "My destiny," he wrote,

"what it may be I must work out. I could not realize my passion for my little Roessens. So come to me as soon as you can; and who knows but that the gypsy's prophecy may be true?"

I laughed heartily as I closed the letter. The old story. Woman's tongue had over come the reason of poor Friedreich.

He said to me that few sounds would disturb him more.

"A strange, wild tale!" I said lightly, unwillingly to move myself from the chair.

"Has the ghost bell ever been heard since that time?"

"Old Klaus shuddered. "Ay, sir," he said, "it is a ghost, but it is not from the body of a you Steinagraff. I am not willing to believe that the evil one dam claim the spirit of my dear young master."

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The old story. Woman's tongue had over come the reason of poor Friedreich.

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"A strange, wild tale!" I said lightly, unwillingly to move myself from the chair.

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TOWNSEND'S LETTER.

Thoughts Suggested by the
Chilian Affair.

A Racial Incident Witnessed in an
English Theatre.

Chili as a Nation and the Character-
istics of Her People.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The two recent episodes of the Italian massacre in the jail at New Orleans, and the appearance of insurgent transports and men-of-war from Chili on the Pacific ocean, suggest the best restoration of authority is a long and costly job.

Wise men make comprehensive systems for states, reckless leaders and populaces break through these systems; the equilibrium is disturbed, and, as in nature, everything rushes to fill a vacuum, and cold air chases into the spaces where the heat has rarefied the air, producing storms, tornadoes and cyclones, so a disturbance of the system of things in politics or government or peoples produces revolutions.

We need not wonder that the plains savages of Jesus caused a general revolution in the world, nor that, for their race superiority had become an adored system, and no delusion takes hold of people so much as the notion that they represent, even by their tyranny and injustice, the polite, respectable side of things.

I once heard a conversation at Saratoga between two old gentlemen from the lower county of Maryland, like Charles, Ann Arundel and St. Mary's, which tickled me. Said one, "Not all Columbus have proceeded in opposition against him by his sons and daughters?"

"Yes."

"What was the understanding about the state of his mind?"

"They thought he must be gone crazy, and so asked the court."

broke our laws by the co-operation of our own citizens, thus involving possible claims against us such as that pressed against England for the roving of the Alabama, Florida, etc.

There are in California who have broken the neutrality laws ought to be sent to the penitentiary for long terms, and it be more perilous hereafter for persons to be employed in the service of the governmental agency and make war either for foreign partisans or for domestic profit.

There is now a long, considerable energy of character as a republican power, but in their dealing with adjacent States they have also shown a harsh, Venetian spirit. The invasion of Peru, and the killing of eye-witnesses, was marked by unbridled and unrepentant glib and dishonesty. The guard was a deposit of nitrate which exists in Bolivia; apprehending from the character of Chili that she would try to get the lion's share, she has made Peruvians made a treaty with Bolivia, and the existence of this treaty was the pretext for the invasion of Peru and Bolivia by Chili.

The politicians of Chili have raised the filibustering spirit, the love of blood and disorder among the masses, and through this have created a chain of navies and experimental dredges, assailing each other, it was very much the frolics of the old-fashioned Barrymore children, which the spirit of insubordination has

Extended to the Chilian Navy.

which has revolted against the State.

We may remember that but a little while ago the Brazilian navy in like manner was made the medium of overturning the government of Brazil, at the head of which had been a well meaning if sensible person who had lost some of the demerits of kings and emperors, but who had lost his better judgment since retirement has been pathetic. Brazil, meantime, has turned herself into a town boozing, stock jobbing, horse race kind of society, as every little is there trying to get a concession.

So with Chili. She is herself repaying the evils she sought to fatten upon her, for her own power and confidence in her peacefulness has become a prominent example of a ruling State.

Excessive indulgence of very little advantage to a nation: the great, brave nation that is one which keeps all its laws and commands from some authoritative source, and then the war is almost always eventuated after the maxim the poor will suffice ardent is he who hath his quarrel just.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

DO WIVES WANT ALLOWANCES?

One Woman Bitterly Assails Some
Strong-Minded Sisters—Others Call
Loudly for Even a Small Pittance.

O the Editor of the
Globe.

I suppose I shall be called old-fashioned, but I don't care. I want to say right here that I don't believe in the right to assume that they ought to tell their husbands what to do with their money.

Just as soon as woman gets to having her say, then all the love in the world will fly out of it. It is because woman looks up to man that life is worth living. All the time I have seen that wives proper allowance comes from women who think they ought to move the earth.

If they only learned more about cooking and sewing, and less about strong-minded nonsense, or what a man ought to do and ought not to do, they'd be better off.

FANNING CORNELL.

Stifled with \$5 a Week.

"The \$40 a Year" topic, "The Well Known," "The Nervous Woman," "Happines Killer," and last, but not least, "Wives Want Allowances," have interested me very much, and I would like to say a word on the last subject.

If men would divide a little and give them more, there would be more satisfaction on both sides. I know from experience.

A suit that I saw yesterday was particularly smart, and I will describe it for the readers of THE SUNDAY GLOBE.

The perfectly moulded coat and the close straight skirt were of navy blue twill, severely

waisted.

"I hope to hear from many of THE GLOBE sisters."

ANNA.

Mother, But Earns Her Own Money.

"I would like to say a few words to F. A. D. from Maine.

"I don't think a woman can be happy living with a man who will not share his wages with his wife.

"I am writing from experience. I married my wife when I was 18 years old and wanted to prove to be selfish and naturally, I became unhappy. I would not ask him for any money, but would patiently wait for him to give it to me. I expect to receive a fine dress, as I was ashamed to show that I wore all the same clothes as the whites, man and child.

I hope to earn a respect for British law came in my mind, but since I have often thought of the picture, which I saw in the paper, I repeat, it is not the case that the United States law did not a shan, valuing a liberty it did not permit.

The instinct for liberty, indeed, in England is not the instinct for impudence. During the civil war I often attended the meetings about Exeter Hall and St. James Hall, in sympathy with the United States, and saw respectability uniformly against the American Union and the contemnors of the American Union, and the contemnors of the American Union, and the contemnors of the American Union, all ardent for the United States and Union, because we were against slavery, or at least it was said that we were. But I was in the same camp with Gen. Halpin, otherwise known as Miles O'Reilly, he used to indite poems of the lowest popular grade, such as "Should not we allow Sambo to be killed for the Union?"

It was hardly necessary to excuse the colored men in the United States who was not a shan, valuing a liberty it did not permit.

To Drop the Idea of Union.

Come back to the subject, however, the world is learning that the worst evidence in favor of revolution is an incapacity to take the legal steps to succeed. The Ku Klux formations of 1867-70 were somewhat in the old time's temporary attempts to get a cheap kind of glory by subduing some of the slaves.

The home element in America, however, which is devoted to commerce, development and order, has never had the least respect for the most popular forms of its chieftains. No monument has ever been set up in the United States to anybody who was shot for invading another land with his wife and child.

The state to which we have come is one that calls for a firm expression of public opinion, namely, whether it is legal for a man to have more than the national laws of their country, to assist belligerent powers anywhere, and especially those which are at war with us.

From all we can read, persons doing business in the United States and having the protection of our laws, abated the recent attacks of the English people during the civil war, to attack the United States unless they are allowed to do so.

It is plain from the story of the late war between the United States and England, that the Chilian nation is the least scrupulous, least peaceful, least merciful of any of the nations which exist at the present time. They have the barbaric powers of the Mediterranean at the close of the 18th century and the commencement of the 19th.

The Chilian insurgents, with a warship which they have obtained by methods similar to the English people during the civil war, are attempting to threaten the world so much that in a conversation I had with the secretary of our foreign affairs, Mr. Robert Pitt, early last winter, he put the idea to him that it would be impossible for some of the crude, fierce States of South America to control the world under tribute.

Mr. Pitt replied that in these days, when civilization is a unit everywhere,

Corsair's Bold Want Coa-

to proceed to sea, and he thought she would not get very far. Nevertheless, my question is, what is the best way to stop her?

Here is the Esmeralda in one of our harbors today, having probably committed a breach of our laws just outside and perhaps transferred men, coal and munitions of war to the Itata, that the latter may get back to Chili and carry on those hostile operations with the Spanish Americans.

The United States would get very little credit in the estimation of the world, if we had to wage a Chilian insurrection, but the expense of the war upon this subject, and our credit to the world is questioned, when a single warship and her war transport can

AS MANNISH AS EVER.

Dapper, Jaunty Girl of the
Period.

Commencement Day Gown to Delight
Fair Wellesley Girls.

Poplin an English, Especially South-
sea, Rage.

EW YORK, May 23.—And still she lives
—the man in the girl.

One would have thought the jewels and lace and fuzzy feminine fixings would have killed her, but they did not. She has walked calmly out of them all, more dapper, more jaunty, more mannish than ever; and, save for a few wrinkles, she is certainly almost a most interesting creature to look upon, and natty from top to toe.

Such smart coats and swagger vests, such fascinating scarfs and gloves and shirt fronts, and, moreover, such a dashing gait.

Fashion is very indulgent to her this year

the more the pity—producing an end-

ing.

Lewis Clark.

LEWIS G. CLARK.

HER PRETTY SUMMER POPLIN.



less variety of coats and vests and things for her to choose from.

It is to be more proper, the waistcoats, are made in nioche, in delicate shades, with tiny scattered figures.

Navy blue twills and tweeds are favorite cloths for coats and skirts, but browns and checks are extensively drawn into use besides.

On the other side one sees an endless variety of poplin gowns during the late April day at Safford. One that was especially smart and I will describe it for the readers of THE SUNDAY GLOBE.

The perfectly moulded coat and the close straight skirt were of navy blue twill, severely

waisted.

LEWIS G. CLARK.

Give His Wife a Show.

I read this somewhere some time ago, and wish you would print it for the benefit of a man I know.

A sensible man, wise in his generation and beyond his kind, has admitted that the only way for a man to save money is to give it all to his wife and let her manage it.

He is writing from experience. I married my wife when I was 18 years old and wanted to prove to be selfish and naturally, I became unhappy. I would not ask him for any money, but waited patiently for him to give it to me. I expect to receive a fine dress, as I was ashamed to show that I wore all the same clothes as the whites, man and child.

I hope to earn a respect for British law came in my mind, but since I have often thought of the picture, which I saw in the paper, I repeat, it is not the case that the United States law did not a shan, valuing a liberty it did not permit.

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plain in make. The waistcoat was of French gray pique, scattered with small bright blue figures and fastened with gray pearl buttons. The gloves were heavy brick-red dogskin, with wide stitching; the cuffs to the white linen shirt were fastened

it. It was of dull green, with double basques opening over a waistcoat of white poplin, with material and ornamental corners of the long under basque, enriched with gold embroidery. The white gloves and a gold straw hat trim with wide, white ribbon, completed the toilet.

Another poplin, worn here in our park the other day, was no less attractive, and you soon may see the same thing on your own Beacon street. It was a white rose with a dark green border, with a white rose in the center, and a dark green border, with a white rose in the center. It was made in the most beautifully plain manner, having a trained skirt and a very long, close-fitting bodice with high neck and wide, white ribbon trim.

It was a white rose with a dark green border, with a white rose in the center.

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HOWARD'S LETTER.

Brain Fog is the Penalty of Overwork.

Blaine, an American Who Always Flies the Flag.

Lesson of Greeley's Worry and Break-down.

NEW YORK, May 23.—True or false, the published suggestion, that the mind of Secretary Blaine is undergoing a process of disintegration, attracts general and widespread attention to the marvelous strain upon our public officials who really attend to their duty.

Mr. Blaine is a type of aggressive American. He is well bred, ambitious, full of mental and physical vigor, all his early life was passed in an endeavor to succeed. No study was too difficult, no effort could embarrass him, no impediment could stop him. The consequence was that as he attained middle life he was looked upon as a rising man who had almost risen, and even reached the 50th anniversary of his birth in the world of original and forward thinkers, workers, masters of his country.

Well, the end will be, if it isn't now, an untimely dissolution of the public life of the man, but he must supervise the preparation of papers, he must see that the proof is properly read, he must conduct negotiations, whether delicate or grave.

And the end?

Well, the end will be, if it isn't now, an untimely dissolution of the public life of the man, but he must supervise the preparation of papers, he must see that the proof is properly read, he must conduct negotiations, whether delicate or grave.

Thank God for that word. Thank God that there is at least one man in the dominant Republican party who believes in spelling the nation with a big N, who believes in flying the flag.

The Flag Alone, from every official, whether it be on City Hall, on ship, on land or sea.

Who doubts, in view of the marvelously brilliant conduct by Mr. Blaine of the Italian affair, that if the Republican convention were to assemble today, his health permitting, he would be the unanimous choice of the country?

There are two answers to that. I suppose in the calm seclusion of a well-ordered prayer meeting the answer would be that he was formed and destined to become imbecile, and the vigor of his intellectuality was all doomed to

Flicker Ere It Died.

Is that common sense?

I don't think so. Mr. Blaine's troubles can be traced to the intensity with which he applied himself to his duties, and by the enormous burdens he willingly took upon his own back, rather than have the responsibilities shared by his associates or his subordinates.

This is not the first instance, if it be true, that a man so mean, there is a soul so small, there is an individual so contemptible in all the wide ranks of the Democratic party who wishes ill to the noble chief who, not by words alone, but by significant acts, has proved that he is second, that his position is the best in the best interests of his country.

But he should have taken warning, he should have learned this lesson, that overwork is as bad as over-play, and that caring care sooner or later wears away the most brilliant mind, the liveliest disposition, preying upon the sturdiest physique and under-tuning the most level morale. It is to be hoped that the lesson will come to him too late, but there is no reason why you or I shouldn't learn it.

Horace Greeley was a country lad as Blaine was.

He had very few facilities in youth, but like Benjamin Franklin, his great prototype, he loved study and to read, and very early in life formed habits of self culture which brought him forth a manly, frank, and courageous Horace Greeley, in many respects the most original, the most forceful, the most aggressive journalist this country ever knew, met his fate.

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